

The Peoples Journal.

VOL. I.

PICKENS, S. C., THURDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

NO.

Columbia, Dartmouth and Williams Colleges have dispensed with the commencement orations.

The cultivation of oysters promises to be as great an industry as that of canning tomatoes.

Railroad statistics show that more people are killed while walking on the track than from any other cause, which is an argument, thinks the *Mail and Express*, for enforcing the laws forbidding this practice.

A new law in Missouri provides that the fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county, exclusive of the salaries actually paid, shall exceed the sum of \$5000 for any one year.

The cedulas—or Government loans of money on land mortgages—first precipitated financial disaster in the Argentine Republic, asserts the *Philadelphia Record*, and they continue to play an important part in the affairs of that unfortunate country.

Baron Rothschild has urged English high schools to pay more attention to the teaching of living languages. He claims that English clerks qualified to correspond in French and English are great rarities, and that English merchants are obliged to employ foreigners to attend to their foreign business.

"If you are going to kill a man," says an English surgeon of renown, "and want to do it quickly and without suffering, hang him. If the hangman knows his business, the victim does not feel as much pain as if shot through the heart or brain. It's all over in the tenth of a second."

Two hundred thousand dollars a year are spent by the London (England) School Board in enforcing the attendance of children. They are advised, by the *Boston Transcript*, to try the French plan of getting children to school by good lunches.

The discovery of the full text of Aristotle's "Treatise on the Constitution of Athens" among a lot of Egyptian papyrus recently received by the British Museum of London, hazards the *San Francisco Chronicle*, will be of great interest to all classical scholars. Perhaps the next lucky find will be the lost books of Livy.

Great anxiety is felt in Switzerland concerning the decadence of the watch making industry, which, next to the textile industry, is the mainstay of the inhabitants of the country. The profits are dwindling down, as the United States and England are every year becoming more powerful rivals in this field. The demand, too, for Swiss watches is falling off considerably in certain countries, notably in this country and in France.

Pennsylvania is taking an important step in the direction of better roads; a step that, in the opinion of the *New York Tribune*, every State should take. Railroad traveling has become so general and so perfect that the common highways of the land are largely overlooked. Yet on them is the vast bulk of traveling and transporting done, after all, and upon their condition depend to an incalculable extent the comfort and convenience and prosperity of the vast bulk of the people. The improvement of county roads is a topic that should stand well toward the head of the list in every legislative assembly, until we have brought ourselves at least to an equality with the Romans of two thousand years ago.

The *Railway Age* recently published a clever article by Joseph O. Korbort, United States Consul at Para, Brazil. The subject of the article is "Railroad-ing in Brazil," but its object relates more particularly to that vast alluring phantasy of brilliant statesmanship known as the "Pan-American Railroad." This might better be termed the "Tight-Rope Air Line," for it is proposed to bridge the valleys and tunnel the peaks of the Andes, traversing the great watershed of South America by balancing the road-bed on the knife-edge of mountain tops. Aside from the facts that such a railroad would cost a thousand times more than an ordinary road simply to lay the rails, that an ocean steamship can carry freight faster and cheaper than a freight train, that the major portion of the country to be traveled has no population worth the name, Mr. Korbort gives as a peculiar obstacle to railroads in Brazil that they must tunnel the forests and a new path must be opened after every train, because "the dense growth of vegetation is so rapid that a path cut in the morning is overgrown in the night." This last fact settles the Pan-American railroad scheme, declares the *Chicago News*. No self-respecting locomotive engineer will handle the lever of an engine which is obliged to shove a lawn-mower ahead of it.

MARCH A LIVELY MONTH.

Strong Breezes Waft These News Notes To Us.

From Many Points In The Progressive Southland, Interesting We Are Sure.

VIRGINIA.

There is an increased demand for manufactured tobacco in Danville and the factories are all running.

Although the Senate has failed to confirm the nomination of James McLaughlin, postmaster of Lynchburg, it is believed that he will fill that office.

The entire crew of the log-boat "Honey," which was supposed to have been drowned, have arrived at Norfolk.

The burned electric plant of the Danville Street Car Company will be rebuilt at once.

Reynolds will soon host of a postoffice building constructed at a cost of \$75,000 by the general government. A bill ordering this has passed both houses of Congress and been approved by the President.

Timberville is a new town on the line of the Broadway and West Virginia Railroad that is soon to be constructed. It is the center of the great forest regions of North mountain and Brock's Gap. The North fork of the Shenandoah river runs through the town.

NORTH CAROLINA.

San Jones has been invited and will conduct evangelistic services in Charlotte shortly.

The legislature passed the bill appropriating \$10,000 annually for a geological survey of the state.

The vacancies in the state bond of agriculture were filled by the legislature, as follows: First district, J. B. Coffield, fourth, W. F. Green, eighth, S. F. Patterson.

On Tuesday night, David Jones, of Cape Lookout saving station, about a mile south of the camp, found in the wash of the sea the dead body of a man. The body was without clothes of any kind. The arms were off at the shoulders and legs off at the hips.

In the state senate Thursday bill to appropriate \$25,000 to secure exhibit at Chicago, failed to pass; this raised a great howl, and at night this action was reconsidered and the bill passed the senate unanimously.

The census officer announced the population of North Carolina races as follows: Whites, 1,019,191; colored, 267,170; Indians, 1,571; Chinese, 15; total, 1,047,947.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The educational experiment stations at Spartanburg, Darlington and Columbia have been sold. They brought \$5,000, \$6,500 and \$5,500 respectively.

Senator Edmunds, Miss Edmunds and other distinguished tourists were in Columbia Thursday en route to Camden.

Branches of the Atlanta Building and Loan Association have been organized in Yorkville and Florence.

Thos. N. Berry and L. D. Childs, of Chester, have been appointed as delegates from this State to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets in Edinburgh, Scotland, in May.

Robert Mill has prepared plans for the erection of a church at Spartanburg for the Baptists to cost \$10,000.

The students of the South Carolina College for women visited the State House Tuesday afternoon. They were evidently delighted with their visit.

The erection of the \$15,000 school building has been commenced at Newberry.

The Anderson Building and Loan Association, which will wind up its business, will declare a dividend of about 65 per cent.

Gaffney City has voted to subscribe \$20,000 to the projected Cape Fear and Cincinnati Railroad.

GEORGIA.

Wade Hampton will deliver the address at Augusta, April 27, at the reunion of his old brigade.

A correspondent says that a large portion of the peach and plum crop has been killed or badly injured in the vicinity of Davisboro.

Georgia's pension laws went into effect March 1, and from that date the widow of each Confederate soldier will get an annuity of \$100. Alabama has also at last recognized their claims, but their share will scarcely be half so large.

The John P. King Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, has made a direct shipment of cotton goods to Manchester, England.

Governor Northen has instituted a reform in the management of the Georgia prison camp that will meet with the hearty commendation of humanitarians. He has ordered that hereafter male and female convicts must be kept in separate apartments, and that no communication must be allowed between them.

TENNESSEE.

The legislature has passed a bill to build a monument to John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee.

The bill authorizing the issuance of \$500,000 of bonds by Knoxville has passed the legislature and become a law.

Three men were killed and thirteen wounded in an accident at Whitwell, on the Tennessee Coal Company's incline railway.

A printer employed on The Chattanooga News, Jim Compton, shot Harry Herbert in the neck. The wound is probably a fatal one.

In the senate Thursday the bill creating a bureau of labor, statistics and mines, with a commissioner at a salary of \$15,000, whose duties are to inspect mines, mills and factories and gather labor statistics, was passed, only two negative votes being recorded.

Nashville has but few runaway weddings, consequently social circles were started by that one which occurred Thursday, when John Means Thompson,

a son of ex-Governor Thompson, of South Carolina was quietly married to Miss Balle Glasgow.

FLORIDA.

Tarpon Springs has just indulged in the luxury of electric lights.

A Tallahassee special says: Gov. Fleming will leave for the legislature the appointment of a United States senator to succeed Mr. Call.

Fernandina proposes to have an association of ladies to be known as the City Improvement society, to supervise the work of keeping the streets clean.

F. H. Davis, who keeps a statistical comparison of the Florida seasons, says that the business of January, 1891, was fifty per cent. over January, 1890; that February was sixty per cent. greater and that March promises a greater increase. April, says he, will be away ahead of last year, and the indications point to a larger season.

The Jacksonville and Santa Fe Hard Rock Phosphate Co., lately reported as organized, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The orange trees along the Halifax river are showing numerous buds and only require a little rain to burst into full bloom.

A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Monroe High School Burned and Two Lives Lost.

The Monroe, N. C., High School was burned Thursday morning between midnight and day.

Two young men, T. E. Penberton and Albert Bos, were literally roasted in the flames.

The building, together with four fine pianos, all the school furniture, a good library and most of the wearing apparel of teachers and pupils was completely consumed.

Monroe High School, owned and conducted by Prof. H. W. Spinks and Maj. L. D. Andrews, was a large three-story brick building situated about a mile from the center of the town.

It contained, at the time of the burning, 25 pupils, male and female, who, with the exception of two, narrowly escaped with their lives. The girls occupied the ground floor, the boys the third floor, the second floor being used for recreation rooms, etc.

The building and fittings were valued at \$20,000. The insurance amounts to about \$1,000.

Prof. Spinks and Andrews will rent a hall and continue their school.

A new and handsome building will be erected in the place of the one burned.

To Abolish the Homestead Law.

Bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. McLeod.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: three-fifths of each House concurring:

Section 1. That section one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and eight (8), of article ten (10) of the Constitution of this State is repealed and abolished.

Section 2. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State, those voting in favor of the amendment to vote a written or printed ballot with the words: "For the amendment abolishing the homestead," and those voting against it to vote the same kind of a ballot with the words: "Against the amendment abolishing the homestead" on it.

Section 3. The election shall be held and returns made; counted and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are now provided for the election of the governor and other state officers.

This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Cheering a Prayer.

A remarkable scene, and one that struck part of the audience as very amusing, occurred in the Michigan Democratic State Convention at Lansing, Thursday. After the usual preliminaries were gone through with, Rev. E. R. Clark, a local preacher, was called upon for prayer, and, in addressing the Most High, made a stump speech. The delegates were wrought up to a high pitch and when he asked the Deity "to guide the footsteps of the convention into the track of that grand old Democrat, Thomas Jefferson," the convention broke into applause, with wild yells of delight and approval. Even Mr. Clark was disconcerted for the moment and the prayer had to wait until the applause had died out.

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Late Jacob Thompson's Widow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., [Special].—The will of Mrs. Catherine A. Thompson, widow of the late Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, was admitted to probate Tuesday.

The bulk of the estate goes to her grand daughter, Mrs. Kirkman. To Mrs. Montgomery, another grand daughter known to the stage as "Ray Douglas," is bequeathed a half interest in a hotel at Oxford, Miss., and about \$50,000 worth of jewelry and plate; and \$50,000 is set aside to be invested for her benefit. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000.

Queen Vic. and Empress Frederick At a Horse Show.

LONDON, [Cablegram].—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Empress Frederick, by the latter's daughter, Margaret, and by Prince and Princess Wales, drove today in open carriages from Buckingham Palace to Islington, where the royal party spent considerable time in visiting horse shows, now in progress at the Agricultural Hall. Queen and her party received a perfect ovation as they passed through the streets on their way to and from the horse show.

Rev. James C. Furman Dead.

GREENVILLE, S. C., [Special].—Rev. Jas. C. Furman, D. D., one of the most eminent scholars and clergymen of the southern Baptist church, and for many years president of Furman University, died at his home in Greenville, Wednesday. Aged 80 years.

Woman's Progress.

LANSING, MICH.—A bill granting municipal suffrage to women has passed to third reading in the senate.

KNIGHTS OF THE AD.

A Drummer Relates His Experience In Grand Rapids, Agan.

What I like about these nights of the Ad is that they give a chance for secret societies. Most of the drummers belong to everything, from the "Grand Old of Diamond Garter," down to the "Diamond Garter." I am quite hand for all such mysterious things, so I get solid with all the boys. My old friend Crookston called on the other day to see if I needed any goods and to have a visit. We had a good time. While we were sitting in the office a chap came in and borrowed \$2 on account of a rent not coming to him as he expected. I let him my \$2 I kept to lead in now, for sent in the day before by John McIntyre, but I never lent it except to Summers. He said "That's me," for him the grand building sign of an Ad, which he tumbled to. Then he to the great "hair in the suit" of a Pythonic.

He tumbled. The chap gave him G. B. of the Sons of M. He was onto it. Then I tipped the hair-poking signal of a Good Tippler.

He smiled and said "O. O." This is a chemical term, meant "waters." Then Crookston stuck out his hand and gave him the noted P. D. Q. of the Royal Arch Brick Mason. He "thar" on that. Then Crookston asked him as follows, to make sure he was drummer:

"From whence comest thou, par?"

"From the Lodge of the Holy St. John, Michigan."

"What seek ye here to do?"

"To take a few ones and collect a bill of Billson."

"Then you are a drummer?"

"I am so taken accepted by the boys."

"How may I know you to be a drummer?"

"By my check and my fifty-pound sample case. Try me."

"How will you be paid?"

"By the square."

"Why by the square?"

"Because the square is a magistrate and an emblem of stability."

"Where were you led to be a drummer?"

"To my mind."

"Where met?"

"In a printing office, adjoining a regular post of drummer."

"By being divested of my last cent, my check rubbed over with a brick, a union blaster down my eye and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this I was conveyed to the door of the post."

"How did you know it was a door?"

"By first stepping in a coat scuffle and afterward bumping my head against the door."

"How gained you admission?"

"By benefit of a check."

"Had you the required check?"

"I had not, but Steve Sears had it for me."

"How were you received?"

"On the sharp toe of a boot, applied to my natural trousers."

"What did this teach you?"

"Not to fool around too much."

"What happened next?"

"I was set down on a cake of ice and asked if I put my trust in mercantile reports."

"Your answer?"

"Not if I know myself, I don't."

"How was you next handled?"

"I was put straddle of a goat made out of a 2x4, and trotted nine times around the room by four worthy brothers, and then trotted in front of the Left Bower for further instructions."

"How did he instruct you?"

"To approach a customer in three up-right regular steps, with my business card extended at right angles, my arms forming a perfect cross."

"I was again set down on the cake of ice in front of a dry goods, and made to take the following horrible and binding oath:

is to a fellow who he gets dead broke among strangers to have these little things to fall back on.—Grand Rapids Times.

Failures and Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—The following nominations failed to receive confirmation by the senate: James H. Denny, as district judge of Idaho; Louis Demaris, coiner of mint at New Orleans; James H. Young, collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.; Thos. E. Oglesby, register of land offices at St. Louis.

Postmaster G. E. Norris, Brighton, N. Y.; G. W. Ferree, Edgar, Neb.; John Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.; Jas. H. Vicksburg, Miss.; J. M. McLaughlin, Lynchburg, Va.

In case of Denny's nomination it was resisted by the Idaho senators on the ground that Denny was an active partisan of Charles Frazier, which sought to invalidate election of senator-elect Dubois and finance senator Farwell, a warm friend of Dubois caused failure of nomination by demand that it lie over four days, which carried it over March 4.

Young's nomination was bitterly fought by faction of his own party which sent delegation here to oppose it. While in case of Hill, a colored man nominated for postmaster at Vicksburg, Democratic position managed to delay action long enough to cause failure of nomination.

To Prevent Lynching.

Mr. Chears, of Union county, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to effectively prevent lynch law in North Carolina. It provides that when such crime is committed and the perpetrator is unknown, the county commission may employ a special agent or issue proclamation offering \$500 reward for apprehension of the perpetrators of crime. It also provides that the sheriff shall send bills of indictment against persons as he has reason to suppose implicated in such violation, and grand jurors are empowered to act up such bills, and the superior court is given jurisdiction to hear and determine any indictment filed by such grand jury.

Further provides that if the grand jury ignores bills as sent by sheriffs, they move the case to some other county, also provides that the court may have power to compel the appearance of witnesses from any part of the State, and all costs shall be borne by the county in which the offence was committed.

Duping the Colored Man.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., [Special].—During the past days over 300 negroes have passed through the city en route to Oklahoma to settle. Nearly all came from Eastern Texas and are most distressed and destitute. They are carrying families and everything necessary to prevent starvation and suffering in a new country. A white man from Oklahoma has been reported to have duped many of these negroes.

He secured nearly every one of these and gratings negroes a town lot for \$1 each. These lots were represented to be located in the heart of a large town, and to be worth \$10. Every negro had a deed to some imaginary town lot.

Senator Hearst's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—It is the impression among the friends of Governor Murray, of California, that he will be the successor to the late Senator Hearst. Gov. Murray is a Kentuckian by birth, and served in the Federal army during the civil war, reaching the rank of brigadier general at the age of 21.

He was United States marshal in Kentucky, under President Grant, and governor of Utah under President Arthur. Being free from factional connections in California, his friends consider him a strong compromise candidate.

Hugh T. Inman Made President of Georgia Central.

NEW YORK, [Special].—Hugh T. Inman, a brother of John H. Inman, of the Richmond terminal system, will be made President of the Georgia Central within a month. Mr. Inman, who is a man of recognized ability in the south, has long been in demand by Georgia Central, but not until Tuesday was it definitely known that he would accept the position. The salary is \$20,000 a year.

Results of Reciprocity.

Several prominent merchants of Baltimore have organized the Brazil Trading Co., capital \$50,000, with power to import and export goods from Brazil. The incorporators named in the charter are: Thornton Holms, Paris C. Pitt, Rufus Woods, Robertson Taylor and Edwin W. Levering. This company expects to avail itself of the reciprocity recently inaugurated, and to open up a large trade with Brazil.

City Clerk Gone Wrong.

RICHMOND, VA., [Special].—Mr. Buford Grymes, clerk in the treasurer's office was arrested on the charge of the embezzlement of city funds. It seems he had collected some gas bills and failed to turn in the amount to the treasurer, or enter them on his books. The sum so far missing is only about sixty dollars, but it is feared a much larger amount has been misappropriated.

\$400,000 Capital For Oil Merchants.

LONDON, [Cablegram].—A number of prominent cotton seed oil merchants, including Messrs. Rose, Wilson and Rose, George Leases, Son and company; Bevan Harris and Garrard and Game, Bowes and Co., of this city, have formed a joint stock company with a capital of \$400,000.

Growth of Alliances in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., [Special].—Farmers' Alliance organizers have been working quietly throughout the State for several weeks past. It has now developed that the membership in some counties is nearly as great as the combined strength of two old parties. A new alliance paper is to be started here this spring.

He Took French Leave.

JACKSON, MISS., [Special].—Governor Stone received information that W. J. Cowar, ex-collector and sheriff of Marion county, had absconded with the public funds. He probably owes the State two thousand dollars.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

A Successful One Held at Charlottesville, Va.

The Delegates Were Well-Dressed, Thrifty and Prosperous Looking, as All Farmers Should Be.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., [Special].—No one looking upon the Farmers' Assemblies in the Levy Opera House could have received the impression that they belong to a down-trodden and impoverished class of our citizenship. They were well dressed, thrifty and prosperous looking and all thoroughly interested in the proceedings of the second Farmer's Institute. The gentlemen who occupied the stage were especially distinguished looking.

Mr. H. L. Lyman was chairman, and near him were seated the Hon. Thomas L. Whithead, the Commissioner of Agriculture; Captain Vawter, of the Miller Manual Labor School; Col. H. H. Magruder and Dr. Charles Ellis, of the Virginia Experiment Station; Captain Orrie A. Brown, of Accomac, member of the State Board of Agriculture, and many to well.

The board also fixed upon a list of studies, but they will be given to the press later. There will be two general departments in the College, the agricultural and technological. For entrance into the College the applicant must have a knowledge of arithmetic, history, geography and grammar. The agricultural course will be thorough, and the student will be given a complete education in practical as well as scientific farming.

The technological department will be as complete as that of any technological school in the country. The standard will be high, and every facility will be given for a thorough course.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The board has determined to provide a preparatory department on account of the present condition of the public schools, but the same limitation as to age will apply in this department.

The College will be able to accommodate three hundred students. There are already over two hundred applications on file, and they are being received every day.

Tuition Not Fixed.

The board has not decided what the tuition fees will be. The committee on the selection of professors has been continued, and the committee will take plenty of time before making the selections in order to get the best possible.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

There are one hundred convicts at work on the grounds. The experimental station, made of all wood building to be put up, is nearly finished. Two brick houses for the use of professors are also being finished. These are eight-room buildings and are covered with slate. The laboratory, a three-story brick building, one hundred by fifty feet, is now being covered with slate and will soon be done.

A new stockade for the convicts has been built, and five dwelling houses, now used by mechanics, have also been completed.

The historic old Calhoun house, in which Thomas Clemson lived and died, has been recovered, repainted and repaired inside and outside. The trustees are making their own brick and have 400,000 ready for use and four thousand cords of wood on hand for burning more. There is also a large quantity of stone on hand for laying the foundations of the other buildings.

A New Rognie's Dodge.

Individuals who live by putting their hands into other people's pockets and appropriating for their own use what they may happen to find in them are obliged to invent new tricks to facilitate their operations, and one of the latest, which is new at all events in Paris, seems to have answered the purpose on several occasions. Gentlemen in Paris are, however, now warned, and probably in future will be on their guard when a stranger seemingly accidentally runs up against them. The respectable-looking stranger who nets in this way manages, it appears, to throw the end of a lighted cigar into the pedestrian's great coat pocket, and, after apologizing for his clumsiness, he goes away, the well-dressed pedestrian being, of course, quite unaware of the trick that has been played on him. A few minutes later a couple of strangers hurry up to him, exclaiming: "Monsieur, your cigar is on fire," and, with the utmost politeness, they squeeze and compress the burning cloth, profiting, it is needless to say, by the opportunity to relieve the pocket of whatever of value it may contain. Several persons have, it is stated, been robbed in this way while walking on the boulevards, and before they discovered their loss the pickpockets were lost in the crowd. But in future, if some one stumbles up against a Frenchman, in the streets of Paris, he will probably, if he has heard of the trick, look to see there is no lighted cigar left in his coat pocket.—London Standard.

ROAD-MAKING.

The question which elicited the most interest, perhaps, was road-making, in which Professor Thornton, of the University of Virginia, delivered a very striking and valuable address. Pointing out the best systems, the cost of building them, and the manner in which the financial part of the question might be best managed. He took strong grounds in favor of the State doing the work with an engineer in charge, with headquarters at the Capital, and with subordinate engineers to supervise the work in progress. He thought it a waste of time to build roads that would not last for all time practically.

He was followed by Captain Vawter, who thought a good deal of the road building could be accomplished if the people would take to the importance of good highways, and place at convenient places rock gathered from their farms, which the county could crush and spread on the roads under the direction of competent men.